

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## German American Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1878.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

### ASSETS.

United States Bonds	\$1,222,250.00
Bonds of Mortality and Corporation Banks	265,000.00
Stocks of Mortality and Corporation Banks	10,251.12
Bank Notes	1,450.00
Bank Deposits	2,450.04
	52,324,942.63
	52,324,942.63
	687,446.52
	51,637.10
	687,446.52
	51,637.10
	687,446.52

LIABILITIES.

Surplus as regards Policy-holders.

Surplus over Capital.

Western Department—164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

EUGENE GARY, Manager.

JOHN S. BELDEN, Assistant Manager.

CHICAGO AGENTS,

MOORE & JAMES, 119 & 121 LaSalle-st.

MINERAL WATERS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

APOLLINARIS' NATURAL MINERAL WATER,

Complete Victory at the Centennial Exhibition Officially Confirmed.

CERTIFICATE.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE. "A delightful beverage, made from the roots of the Apollinaris plant, which grows in the hills of Sicily, Saler, or any other.

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS. "Most grateful and refreshing."

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## WASHINGTON.

**General Indications of Fair Weather in the Political Horizon.**

**Senators and Representatives Having Talked with Their Constituents,**

**Find that the Popular Sympathy Is Largely with the President.**

**Scope of the Investigations to Be Undertaken by the House.**

**Smelling Committees to Nose Around Every Department and Bureau.**

**While the Investigation Mill Will Furnish Fat Fees to Needy Reformers.**

**The Whole Story About Schurz's Resignation a Baseless Sensation.**

**Provisions of the Savings-Deposit Refunding Bill Introduced in the House.**

**AN IMPROVED PROSPECT.**

**ALL SIGNS FAVORABLE TO A RETURN OF PEACE.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—**From a careful canvass of the opinions of the Republican members of both Houses since their return, it is believed that the following statement is fair and accurate: The present political situation will be next to nothing except what is indicated in the opinion of many members since the holiday adjournment. Senators and Representatives generally have returned in a much better frame of mind and temper. The recess has done great good. Removed from the scenes of passion, Congressmen have found that the people are not concerned as to who shall hold the pettiness offices, and that these offices are themselves trifles compared with the great question of the future of the party and the country. So far especially there is an impression among them that they will have no quarrel with the President, and the

**TRENT DESIRE UNTRY.**

They have had time for self-reflection, and they have come back improved by it.

The same is true of the President. He has also had an opportunity for self-reflection, and it can be stated on the best authority that he desires and will have no controversy with the Senate or Congress. If at any time there was danger of serious rupture, which there might be, it would be removed by the fact that he had been immediately sent to the Senate after his rejection, first is now past. The contest over the New York nominations is ended; the names will not again be sent in, neither will new names be proposed in their places. The Senate has passed upon the question, and the subject is closed.

**THE OLD CONTROVERSY WILL NOT BE REVIVED.**

The President will not seek new occasions for breaches to occur. If there is to be any trouble in the future, it will not be "not" from the White House. The President is disposed to take counsel with Republican leaders than he himself has been. He is highly impressed with the great importance and responsibility of his trust, and will not lower himself from the dignity of his position as leader of the party. He will not be swayed in his judgment by the local controversies of political factions or personal cliques. From this high position he is determined not to allow personal or party considerations to interfere with a better program for unity and harmony in the party than there has been since March 4.

The report that strife is to be renewed is sensational, without any foundation whatever. There will, therefore, be no great struggle here between the Republicans of the Senate and the Executive. The Administration is not making any preparations for a conflict, and is confident that they will not be assailed. The Administration will force no fight, and will deprecate all fights.

**THE DRAGNET.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—**The Wood resolution for investigation to-day was passed. After almost another day had been occupied in debate, the bill was voted down, and no further reinforcements, but the votes at all the stages of the protracted controversy were close. Sixteen of the House Committees now have the authority, without further order, to investigate every branch of the Government, service, to issue subpoenas in secret, and to extend the system of partisan hate over every branch of the service and every public office. The resolution originally required that the investigations shall be open, and, following the precedent of the last House, the greater portion of them will undoubtedly be secret.

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**WHAT IT WILL BE HAULED OVER.**

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**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—**The attempted resolution relative to the alleged resignation of Secretary Schurz proves a bad failure. Mr. Silton Hutchins will have to try it again. He probably will succeed, but the story he is forced to become a party to this story has been interviewed to-day, and denies every essential feature of the story. Schurz himself again recites that it is unnecessary for him to deny all the gossiping stories about him. But

he does decide most positively that he neither wrote the letter nor resigned, nor thought about it. Samuel Hayes, who was Schurz's confidential agent for the St. Louis Postmastership, happens to be here. He says that Mr. Mohr is the exponent of Hayes' friends in St. Louis, and that Schurz was not the special champion of Hayes personally. On the contrary, Hayes has REPROACHED SCHURZ

in politics, as he (Hayes) remained a Republican when Schurz joined the Liberal movement. Hayes says further that the reason why it was not made Postmaster of the city was doubtless the same as that Schurz did not make it a point to meet the President, that the appointment should be given to him, and that who ever says he is resigning a lucrative office, expecting to be appointed Postmaster by Schurz, has a very imperfect opinion of his (Hayes) human nature.

**Colonel Postmaster-General Tyler says that he was at the White House when Filler's name was sent back, but that he never, or at any other time, mentioned to the President that he had sent back the name of Schurz. Hayes' dying request, and that the whole story is false. Congressman Itler, of St. Louis, also declares that he was present when Schurz was informed that he had been nominated, and that Schurz never said a word.**

At the adjournment of the Cabinet Secretary Schurz was asked whether he had sent back the name of Hayes. He replied that the report of his resignation. He replied that he had no foundation in fact. Mr. Schurz said he had not time to resign at present. A few changes in the Indian Bureau will probably be made soon.

### NEW BILLS.

**SAYING DEPOSIT REFUNDING BILL.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—**The introduction of H. R. 10, Mr. Price's bill to provide for the deposit of savings and the withdrawal of the national debt authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of deposit of the United States, of denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 each, which certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. The certificate thus issued shall be deposited in such amounts as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, with any designated depository of the United States, or with any member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or with the office of the United States on condition that all such certificates so deposited shall be paid for by such designated depository or Postmaster within ninety days from the time of making the deposit in consideration of the payment of a fee of one-half per cent of the amount deposited, and that the same be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury. The bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum which are held by the holders of certificates of deposit shall be redeemed in the same manner as the bonds held by the holders of certificates of deposit.

**THE PACIFIC MAIL BILL.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—**The full House Committee on Appropriations to-day held a meeting at which reports were received from the Comptroller of the Navy, the Auditor of the Post Office, and the Auditor of the War Department, and the Auditor of the Indian Bureau.

**INCOME AND OUTGO.**

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PAST TWO QUARTERS WITH THE CORRESPONDING QUARTERS THE YEAR BEFORE.**

**THE POSTAGE DRAFT BILL.**

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## INSURANCE.

Unfavorable Experiences Delay the Annual Reports.

Some Specimens of the Weak Brethren.

The Imperial's American Agency—A Blow to Fossils.

Getting the Mortgages Down to Hard-Pan.

Why Mr. Furber Was Not Indicted in New York.

The Soft Thing Some Agents Have—Rates Gradually Advancing.

Social Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Jan. 11.—The opening year has not thus far brought out the results of our statements, and only a few hints of the situation are so far revealed. The divided list of debts and differences among the parties is still before us; but it is evident that the differences among the central supporters of the Democracy are far from being settled. In fact, it is now certain that the disbanding movement, the united support of the party, has been a failure. The Pennsylvania ticket, which last fall succeeded in getting the State ticket, is still in existence, and is fighting after as well as before. The Custom-House imbroglio and the quarrel with the West will cost the West. The right cause will attract the party. Mackay has offered his services, but he cannot succeed, and has but little chance. The Cameronites are on the troubled waters, but with only indifferent success, principally through their efforts to score successes. Unless there is a change in the result, they will be beaten. The party will be split, and the West will be won by the Democracy.

The Franklin Fire of this city was noticed about a week ago to make good by assessment of its capital in the sum of \$25,000. This is one of the new companies started within two years, and is distinguished by its bold name after the well-known Benjamin Franklin, but after Morris Franklin, the President of the New York Life, whose portrait adorns the lobby of the building. It is well known as a liberal underwriter, accepting almost everything offered, and while it is in good repute, a favorite with the city brokers; but its officers found that volume of business came down, and hence when the losses came on the fast track, it was compelled to close. Their regular agency business has been transferred to the Liverpool, London & Globe, and it will not be long before it disappears.

Another of the new companies is the New York & Boston, offered by a couple of respectable men, who have had a good record.

It is a short time since the new insurance companies have been established, and the record of the year's work. Never in the history of insurance has there been such a wide-spread feeling that the companies have been recklessly throwing away their money, and are not ashamed to do so. The Standard Insurance Company, of Hartford, will be otherwise than reliable. The conviction of Lambeth and Co. will be well founded, and it is well understood that the slight deviation from truth in sworn statements will, if discovered, be held against them.

**SOON OF THE WEAK BRETHREN.**

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**WORKMEN'S LIFE INSURANCE.**

Now is the time to draw advantage into the benefit of life-insurance. It is announced that two or three companies are ready to issue policies for sums as low as \$100, either on the endowment or life-insurance plan, payable in monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly installments. It is supposed that the working-men, desirous of providing something for their families in case of death, will be induced to take up this offer.

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**NO CHANGE IN THE IMPERIAL AGENT.**

Nothing illustrates the small-potato side of American character more completely than the readiness evinced to take advantage of a fellow-countryman's misfortunes. When the Alliger Brothers, troubles were first made public, there were no signs of sympathy, either from the Association or from the public. The Alligers were chosen Presidents and Directors by the Hon. M. H. Wier, and by the Hon. M. K. Farrand, and were adopted, the sense of

"that the 'silver coin' restored as a full legal-tender both public and private; that the

thee in values and the near bank—all business interests, is due to the conduct of our Federal Government in the affairs of the Resumption act, and but one paper money, and that by the Government." The resolution signed and not sent to Congress.

**NO CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.**

D. C., Jan. 11.—The best-known Carolina Senator will be appointed by Gov. Justice of the State in place of a deceased. In such event the seat will either go to the Port of the Lower of Lexington, will succeed in the Senate.

**NO S. D. BINGHAM.**

—Return from county offices held in the 5th, indicate the whole Republican ticket, which exclusively of colored men. The sold as at any election held.

**NO RICHFIELD, ILL.**

—Jan. 11.—Delegates selected in Quincy, Illinoian, and other points, large delegations to the Silver Convention on the 15th, and a very strong is expected. The Senate has been secured for the sessions of

**NEW YORK.**

Jan. 11.—The Cotton Exchange resolutions in opposition to the

**WEATHER.**

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, D. C., Jan. 11.—Indicates that the cooler northward winds, rising rapidly, will bring a party cloudy day, with the exception of a few hours.

**NOVEMBER OBSERVATIONS.**

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Midwinter.

Wind, N. E. 20 miles per hour.

Temp., 32°. Fair.

Cloudy.

Snow.

Cloudy.

Fair.

## The Tribune.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribune Building. T. F. McFADEN, Manager.

PARIS—10 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MARIE, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 46 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIS, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday's Theatre.  
Randolph between Clark and Lasalle.  
Management of the Almon Opera House Company.  
Afternoon, "La Grand Duchesse." Evening, "Blue Beard."

## Mr. Flicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and Randolph.  
True Woman" and "Nan the Good-for-Nothing."  
Afternoon and evening.

## Herbry's Theatre.

Madison street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of the Buffalo Bill Combination. "May Cody; or, Love and War." Afternoon and evening.

## New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. Callender's Gothic Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

## Columbus Novelty Theatre.

Clark street, between Washington and Randolph.  
Variety performance.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication for March, \$1.00  
by order of the W. M. B. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

## A QUESTION OF FAIR PLAY.

Complaints are frequently and numerously received at this office from parties living along the lines of railway leading out of Chicago to the effect that they are often unable to procure THE TRIBUNE from the train-boys on whom they depend for their daily papers, but are offered the alternative of taking either the *Times* or *Inter-Ocean* or none at all. From the extent to which this practice is carried on it is believed that it is the result of a regular system of forcing the sale of competing papers and discouraging the demand for THE TRIBUNE. To the end that vigorous measures may be promptly taken for the suppression of this conspiracy, if any shall be shown to exist, we request that all persons who from this or similar causes are prevented from receiving their *Tribunes* regularly will in each instance communicate the facts and details to this office by letter or otherwise.

## CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were most active yesterday, and mostly weak, except wheat, but stronger. Corn was quoted 20¢ lower, at \$10.82; oats, 10.97¢ for February and 10.66¢ for March. Late closed 50¢ higher per 100 lbs. lower, at \$7.274¢/27.30 for February and 7.37¢/27.35 for March. Meats closed easier, at \$4.00 per 100 lbs. for boxed shoulders, and 8.62¢ for flat sheet ribs. Wheat was steady, at \$1.05 per barrel, 10¢ higher, at \$1.04¢ for February. Corn closed 10¢ lower, at 41.4¢ for January and 40¢ for February. Oats closed 10¢ lower, at 24¢/24¢. Ry. was 10¢ lower, at 53¢. Barley closed 10¢ lower, at 55¢. Forage and 40¢/40c lower, closing at \$2.00/24.50. Inspected store in this city yesterday morning, 128 cars wheat, 148 cars corn, 24 cars oats, 16 cars rye, 36 cars barley, 100 cars meal, 137,000 bushels. One hundred dollars in cash would buy \$102.62¢ in greenbacks at the close. British pounds were quoted at 95.16 and sterling exchange at \$4.811¢/4.845¢.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97.

On account of Secretary Schurz's reasons for not resigning is, that he hasn't time just now; his hands are too full of important reforms and improvements in the various branches of his Department. There are other and equally good reasons why he will not leave the Cabinet, but this one will do.

With two of her armies surrendered and with the Russians swarming across the Balkans, it is not strange that Turkey should want an armistice. Practically, all the forces which are available in the field for the defense of the Empire are the few battalions lately under the command of Sultan Pasha, in the vicinity of Sofia, and the inexperienced and recently-enlisted army at Adrianople.

Two formidable Russian columns are advancing upon Adrianople, and the prospect of an early investment has already led to the withdrawal of 8,000 of the civil population. The Russians show no signs of weariness in their forward march, no disposition to slacken their victorious progress on account of the peace talk. They have occupied both Eski-Saghs and Zeni-Saghs, and are everywhere probing rapidly toward the Turkish line of defense. The enthusiastic rank and file, carried away by their successive triumphs, are said to regard with extreme disfavor the idea of a suspension of this glorious work. With such a feeling pervading the Czar's armies, it may well be supposed that severe terms will be imposed upon Turkey as the price of an armistice.

A mischievous and contemptible practice is in vogue among some of the scalawags of the Board of Trade which the officers of that organization are in duty bound to keep immediate cognizance of. For several days past these vandals have been industriously engaged in circulating reports of gigantic fatalities happening, or about to happen, among well-known business firms and banking institutions in New York and Chicago, their object evidently being to create a panic and consequent unsettlement of values wherever they may derive the benefit. Complaints of this reckless and malicious conspiracy have become so frequent late that the Board of Directors should move vigorously in the matter, and by prompt exposure and punishment make an example of some of the mischief-making crew.

It is very evident that Russia intends one of two things,—either that the war shall go on, or else that it shall stop. It is not proposed that Turkey shall have the benefit of a six-weeks' breathing spell in which to recruit her decimated battalions, fortify and strengthen her strategic positions, and

in a general way use up the term of the armistice in preparing for a renewal of active operations in the field. The Russian reply to the proposition for an armistice amounts to a notice to Turkey that no nonsense will be tolerated; that if the Porte wants a truce it must take it upon the express understanding that the suspension of hostilities has for its sole object the negotiation of a permanent peace. This being communicated to England, Lord Deasy wrote to Government to express his astonishment, etc. Russia has shown no hesitation in astonishing England ever since the peace movement was instituted, and it is quite certain that Britannia will have still further occasion to open her eyes before the business is settled. Russia is in no humor to tolerate interference in the arrangement of the terms of the armistice, and Deasy's astonishment will go for nothing.

## OBJECTIONS OF HORACE WHITE TO SILVER MONEY.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE will be found a letter from Mr. HORACE WHITE on the silver question, in which he presents three points as to the evil effect of remonetizing silver. They are:

1. That remonetization would not bring any more silver into circulation than we now have, but would cause the paper currency to decline in value.

2. That it would make silver receivable for customs duties.

3. That it would make silver payable for interest on the public debt.

The real purpose and motive of FERNANDO Wood's dragon resolution, which was forced through the House yesterday, is to stir up a new form of excitement which will divert the attention of Congressmen and the country at large from the silver question. By instituting investigations without limit, so that the time and attention of all the committees shall be occupied in an indiscriminate skirmish; for scandal items in every department of the Government, the goldites of both parties hope to make the silver question one of secondary importance, and, by delay and counter-argument, to quietly starve or stifle the silver dollar. They will spend a million of dollars in useless and tedious investigations covering an unlimited period of time and an unlimited range of subjects in order to accomplish the death of the Silver bill through inaction. But they will not succeed, and the Congressman who permits the fever of investigation to dispel his zeal for the remonetization of the silver dollar, and falls into the trap set for him by the desperate goldites, will have an account to settle with his constituents. The people want the old dollar back first, and then if the Democrats can find anything to investigate, let them proceed with their favorite pastime.

When Congress adjourned for the holiday recess the Senators and Representatives returned home expecting to find their constituents deeply interested in the stand taken by the President in the matter of appointments and removals, and vigorously determined to stand by the noble army that was battling for its old-time patronage prerogative. They found nothing of the sort; the people seemed to be entirely indifferent to the sorrows and grievances of the Improbables, and manifested a decided feeling of respect and admiration for the President, who was carrying on the plucky fight single-handed. The effect of this discovery is demonstrated forthwith upon the return of the Senators and Representatives to Washington at the expiration of the recess. From all quarters comes the report of "an improved feeling," and a prospect of reconciliation. The talk of open hostility and of driving the President to seek support from the Democratic party in Congress has almost wholly ceased. Senator Escurra's letter has happened opportunely, since it affords the excuse-implacables the chance of expressing their approval of the views therein set forth, and of climbing down gracefully. The President has not weakened; neither have the Senators; it was simply a misunderstanding; that's all.

But we are told there will not be enough silver, as the capacity of the mints is when the earth roads are frozen, and thus furnish a solid foundation; this is also the season when the farmers have most leisure, in case they determine to use their own teams and do the work themselves, instead of paying taxes to accomplish the same end. He says that grading is not necessary, but that a single road should be made with gravel about six inches deep, which may perhaps be improved by a thin surface of loose earth. The farmers of Illinois ought not to allow another season to go by without protecting themselves against a recurrence of this year's disastrous experience. It must be kept in mind, however, that gravel roads require constant attention, and that by filling up holes and ruts promptly they may be made to last three or four times longer than they would otherwise; this may be done by neighboring co-operation without resorting to taxation.

The men will think better of the business. We have never heard any objection to the resumption of specie payments in gold or silver, at the option of the Government; the objection has been to the scheme of resuming in gold coin alone, arbitrarily enhanced in value by the demonetization of all other metallic money.

## THE COUNTRY ROADS.

The "January thaw" has come around and found so little frost upon that a few days more of mild weather will make the country roads as bad as they were during the fall, and, in fact, even up to New Year's day. This will renew the embargo on business which has already accomplished so much mischief, and the only possible compensation we can think of is that it may possibly wake up the farmers to a realization of the imperative necessity of improving the highways. The most comprehensive railway system conceivable becomes useless when the highways are in an impassable condition, and the farmers cannot get their produce to the stations nor their supplies from the stations.

1. That remonetization would not bring any more silver into circulation than we now have, but would cause the paper currency to decline in value.

2. That it would make silver receivable for customs duties.

3. That it would make silver payable for interest on the public debt.

The exact drift of the first of these propositions is not very clear. In the first place, we have no silver legal-tender coin now (except fractions); and to assert that to remonetize silver and authorize its coinage will not lead to the circulation of millions of dollars, and nothing else. The present purchasing value of the gold dollar has been fearfully enhanced. The legal-tender gold dollar is worth more, because it will purchase more by 25 to 40 per cent than it would four years ago. The people have been doing business on this constant enlargement of the "dollar" and corresponding shrinkage of prices, until they have reached the very last ditch of resistance. It need not be predicted to foresee that this gold dollar will continue to grow larger, and debts grow with it.

2. The "big dollar" is just what the country must stop, if it hopes to escape universal bankruptcy. We want the old, historical dollar of 371 4-16 pure silver,—the equivalent of the old Spanish milled dollar,—and nothing else. The present purchasing value of the gold dollar has been fearfully enhanced. The legal-tender gold dollar is worth more, because it will purchase more by 25 to 40 per cent than it would four years ago. The people have been doing business on this constant enlargement of the "dollar" and corresponding shrinkage of prices, until they have reached the very last ditch of resistance. It need not be predicted to foresee that this gold dollar will continue to grow larger, and debts grow with it.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

**FINANCE AND TRADE.**

**Banks Lending Moderately--New York Exchange Weaker.**

**The Produce Markets Were Active--All Weak, Except Wheat, but Closed Firm.**

**A Panicist Feeling in Provisions--Breadstuffs Heavy.**

**FINANCIAL.**

The banks are confounding themselves, as a rule, to accommodate their regular customers. Outside borrowers must be first-class to get advances; and, in fact, few of that class are now applying. The general condition of affairs in financial circles is one of quiet and steadiness. Renewals are in constant demand, and are granted where borrowers are entitled to them. In the present restricted condition of business, the amount of new paper made is necessarily limited. Rates of discount are now at record levels.

New York exchanges were weak, and quoted at par+\$2.00, \$100 discount from banks.

The clearings were \$3,200,000.

**THE MONEY-MARKET IN PHILADELPHIA.**

The chief feature of the money market is the effect of the distrust prevailing by reason of the numerous frauds and failures of late. The character of loans of funds on the market, but unless the character of integrity of the applicant for the paper may be, will not, in a majority of cases, be accepted. The party known to be good in his position can easily obtain the same sum, or even more, than at the average exchange rate, or of capitalists on the street, while he can only get a small sum, or even less, if he has not, without approved moral status and correct business qualities, running the length of the street and not finding a taker. This tells the effect of the prevailing distrust.

**TREASURY BALANCES.**

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, Jan. 10, were: Current, \$3,297,000; special for the redemption of bonds, \$10,000,000; special deposit of legal tenders, \$32,000,000; certificates of deposit, \$31,625,515; outstanding legal-tenders, \$36,943,776.

**COLORADO GOLD PRODUCTION.**

The total product of Colorado for 1876 was \$6,200,247. That State now ranks third in the gold and silver producing States, Nevada being first with an annual yield of \$44,000,000, and California second with one of \$16,000,000.

**GOLD AND GREENBACKS.**

Gold was 101 1/2@102% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 96 4/4@97% cents on the dollar.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

Sight. Bid. Ask'd.   
 Sterling.....\$520  
 Belgium.....\$520  
 France.....\$520  
 Germany.....\$520  
 Austria.....\$520  
 Norway.....\$520  
 Denmark.....\$520

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

Bid. Asked.   
 United States \$5 of '91.....\$100  
 United States \$5 of '92.....\$100  
 United States \$5 of '93.....\$100  
 United States \$5 of '94.....\$100  
 United States \$5 of '95.....\$100  
 United States new \$5.....\$100  
 United States new \$10.....\$100  
 United States new \$20.....\$100  
 United States new \$50.....\$100  
 United States new \$100.....\$100  
 United States new \$500.....\$100  
 United States new \$1,000.....\$100  
 "and interest."

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 11.—Gold, weak, opening at 102%, and closing at 102%, the lowest point reached since 1862. Carrying rates, 7 gold to 4 per cent.

Silver, London, \$64 per ounce. Here, silver-bars, 100,000 pounds, and 130 in gold. Silver coin, 14% discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were firm.

In early dealings on the Stock Exchange the market was quiet on the coal stocks, which advanced 10% per cent for the two Delawareans, on rumors about a combination. In the general list Hannibal & St. Jo shares were weak, and declined 4% for common, and 3% for preferred, while the trunk and Granite stocks advanced 10%. The market was quiet, but the market was somewhat feverish and unsettled on account of the suspension of John F. Henry, Currier & Co., the alleged defalcation of H. M. Custer (cotton broker), and rumors about in regard to various firms, while many traders were very anxious.

Included in this class was a man, subsequently found untrue, and evidently started for speculative purposes, that Jay Gould had withdrawn his special capital from the firm of William Belden & Co. Towards the close prices in the general list declined 4%, and the stocks of the market were inactive.

Notwithstanding the financial mishap which, from time to time, appears to disturb the current of speculation, the market still maintained its usual quiet, while the bulls are bearing upon increased railroad earnings in prospective.

The earnings of the Hanibal & St. Jo Railway Company for 1877 show an increase over the previous year of 10%, and the market price of the stock, of which 5,000 shares were Eric, 25,000, and Lake St. Louis, 5,000, Northwesters common, 36,000, and Northwesters preferred, 40,000, and the 5,000, Delaware & Hudson, 1,000 Western Union, 2,000 St. Jo, 100,000, and 500,000, and 5,000, D. & H. 500.

Customs receipts, \$360,000.

Trade balance, \$1,000,000.

Clearings, \$17,000,000.

Imports—Exports, 50% off.

Coupons, 1/1.....100%  
 1/2.....100%  
 1/4.....100%  
 1/8.....100%  
 New 5s.....110%

W. Union Td. ....77 C. C. & I. ....36  
 Central.....100%  
 New England.....100%  
 Pacific Mail. ....37  
 2nd St. Paul. ....37  
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## DOUBTED DOGMAS.

**Dr. Thomas, of Centenary Church,**  
Repudiates the Hell of  
the Fathers.

**He Also Denounces the Doctrines**  
of Election and Repro-  
bation.

**The Absolute Infallibility of the Bible**  
Not Demanded by the Book  
Itself.

**Views of Several Correspondents—**  
Prof. Swing Taken to  
Task.

**Wonderful Silence of the Old**  
Testament on Endless  
Punishment.

**Future Penalties, Eternal Death, and**  
Everlasting Misery.

**DOUBT AND DOGMA.**  
Last Sunday, Dr. Rev. Mr. Thomas, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, preached to a large congregation, taking for his theme, "Modern Doubt and Religious Dogmatism." The sermon was based on the following passage from James, 1:

"There is nothing to offend God and the Father is this: To visit the rathers and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

The reverend speaker began his discourse by remarking that it was a master of great difficulty to thoroughly realize the great facts in history or science. It is one thing to simply go over the science in which these facts are told; it is another to take them into our hearts so as to give a full meaning to the force of the words. It is in the study of Bible truths that this great difficulty is always manifest. This may be due to the fact that the first religious impressions are received in childhood, which associates with them a degree of the marvelous, and it is in this light that we continue to read them as we have done.

The critics of some are now beginning to read the meaning of the Red Sea, the destruction of Sodom, and the raising of the dead in the same way as it does the statements in Josephus, Hollis, or Macaulay. This critical sense asks, What is total depravity, what is atonement, what is meant by the infallibility of the Bible? Is there no hell filled with burning fire and brimstone? Are the sinners to be punished eternally? There is no power that can stay these inquiries. Once the Church could deter, but it is useless to ignore the fact that the age is looking squarely in the face the whole question of religion; and it is also useless to deny that men are turning to us as to the truth and reliability of religious teachings.

Dr. Thomas next reviewed in detail the various doubts and unrests which are agitating the minds of the people concerning the possibility of eternal punishment and the literal truth of the Bible, he spoke as follows:

"A dreamy age, or an age of cruel despotism, might teach us that we are in an age of realization. Men teach their words—fix a meaning to them. The truest pictures of the past ages rise up before us, and few so sceptical as even question the truth and beauty of such a religion. I verily believe that the world will yet give credit to the honest convictions, and not be asked to believe in what they call 'theology.'"

He then gave a brief outline of the reasons why living men doubt, and said that their honest doubts are not in the way of a pure heart and a good life. Religion is an offspring of man's simple credulity, and it is the natural result of the folly and wickedness of making a doorway out of all our knowledge, and of the desire to reach the infinite by means to reach the ever-present Lord God. Let us put away our narrowness and prejudices and let us have a broad personal liberty of opinion. Let there be a broader personal liberty of opinion.

"It is not thought a crime for a man to hold a heretical belief. Let us have a frank, open honesty in the pulpit. Let all unite in the active duties of doing good. Let us have a frank, open confession of our sins. There are few so sceptical as even question the truth and beauty of such a religion. I verily believe that the world will yet give credit to the honest convictions, and not be asked to believe in what they call 'theology.'

Dr. J. A. HENNING.

the preachers in the land were to leave their pulpits and go to work for the American Bible Society there would be far less infidelity in twenty years than there will be at this rate now going on."

"Our sins! Our church! Ah! there's the rub.

"Not Jesus Christ, but our church, are our god."

"Save your creed, whether you save sinners or not.

"Instead of a thousand definitions about God, and Jesus, and the Holy Ghost, and future punishment; save these definitions: save your creed, bring it out of the cold winter air, and wrap it in a warm blanket, and pour down a little warm milk; save these things if you drive the whole season through, and you will be safe."

"Save the truth of our time is not half so much against the great truths of religion as against the narrowness of the church. The narrowness of the church should do it, to exalt religion itself, and call the people to its joy and beauty, and work for the world."

"What difference does it make whether a man believes in an endless hell or not, if he is a good man?" If he believes the twelfth chapter of Romans or the thirteenth of Corinthians, and live by them: suppose he has been a sinner all his life, and still believes that the twelve of our time is not half so much against the great truths of religion as against the narrowness of the church. The narrowness of the church should do it, to exalt religion itself, and call the people to its joy and beauty, and work for the world."

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